Section 7. Sociology of Education

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COMMUNICATION AND CHILDREN

Abstract. Children base their views of themselves and the world on their daily experiences. One of the most important experiences adults can provide for children is to talk with and listen to them. Through these daily interactions, children and adults can develop relationships that help children to learn about themselves and the world. Adults who care for children have a responsibility to create and maintain positive and healthy relationships with them. One of the most practical and mutually rewarding ways to achieve this goal is through positive communication.

Research suggests that the best parent-child relationships are characterized by lots of positive communication and interaction. Content parents and children communicate on a regular basis about many different things. They don't communicate only when there is a conflict. The researchers believe that when adults stay in touch with children through attention and conversation, children may be less likely to act out or behave in ways that create conflict or require discipline.

Effective communication with children requires communication styles and behavior appropriate to the age of the child. Understanding how children of different ages communicate and what they like to talk about is crucial for rewarding interaction with them. Adults must communicate in a way that relates to the age and interests of the child.

Keywords: relationships, parents, child, expressions, communication.

The importance of communication with children

Children base their views about life and the world, based on experiences that they confront every day. Childhood is a period in which the child's

character is formed so we say that the relationship he builds with his parent and how the parent communicates with him plays an important role in shaping the character of this child.

One of the most important things parents can do is talk and listen to their children. In this context, the role and importance of effective communication is very large.

Through the relationships they build every day and the way they communicate, children and adults develop a relationship that helps children learn more about themselves and the world. Adults who care and pay attention to communication with the children to help in creating and maintaining a positive relationship healthy for them. One of the most practical and useful ways to achieve this goal is positive communication.

In this important context, parents are to communicate on various topics and try to enter as much as possible into the child's world. Most parents choose to communicate only when there is a problem or conflict to resolve. This is a fatal mistake which blocks communication and makes it very difficult to establish a healthy relationship between them. Communication researchers are of the opinion that when adults stay in constant contact with the child and attach importance to their feelings, children are less likely to behave aggressively or violently. Achieving effective communication requires parental recognition of communicative styles and appropriate behavior for the age of the child. Understanding how children of different ages communicate and what they like to talk about is a very important step, which helps greatly in achieving effective communication between the two sides. What needs to be considered is that different children of different age groups should communicate and implement different communication rules. Communication is a process that begins with your baby's arrival, and even various studies have shown that talking with a baby still in the womb helps and plays a very important role in your baby's later life. Regarding these facts, the following article gives a description of how your baby is communicating and how it affects the child's later life.

Communicating with infants from birth to 12 months

Babies communicate with their coats, facial expressions, cheers, body movements, or even eye

movements, which follow your actions. For the newborn, the only way to communicate is to cry. It is important that you respond as early as possible to understand that you are there for him. Somewhere around 7–8 weeks they begin to uncover their voice and begin to coax and produce sound with vowels.

At this stage of development it is very important that you respond quickly and visibly to the actions or gestures of your child so that he understands the support and feels confident with you. Often, singing a song or speaking in a quiet and sweet way is a very effective way to calm your baby. Pay attention to the emotions, gestures, or even the voice of your child. If you are attentive, you will understand that everything speaks. The ways they choose to communicate are endless, just enough to cost you little time and attention [1, 78–92].

Although they cannot speak and articulate words, naturally such a thing makes you think they do not know your voice, you have to talk about it and its reactions, where you will understand that your voice is too much known for them. Baby knows that this is voice mother or father, and that he enjoys. Communicating with the baby is informal stimulation, which makes the baby more lucid than any other obligation. Talking to the baby is not just biased communication. It will soon begin to react to your voice, to recognize it, to smile you, and later to talk to you [2, 134–136].

No matter what you are talking about, it is important to hear your voice and see your face and mimicry as you speak. When you get used to talking to your baby will begin to react verbally, which helps greatly in finding a common language. What you should not forget is that you should always talk to your baby. When you change diapers, when you wash, when you are walking, when you feed. No toy world could not be more interesting than when you start your story or poem. About the baby, there is a new world and without a name and you are the one who will come to discover and name it. Tell them happen, people and describe the different things you

see. You do not need to explain it, just name the different items your child is seeing, such as: “look at the cat” or “look dear, that’s the cat”.

Try to increase the tone of voice when talking to the baby and see the reaction. Babies love high tones. The nature for this, perhaps, has given women a “higher” voice than men. When people addressed babies spontaneously increase the tone of any octave higher. Test your baby and see what tune he likes. The baby’s main requirement is for security, reliability and protection. This is a requirement that derives from the self-evident need that exists in every person. In the mother’s hands the baby feels secure and safe. They are powerless to speak or express their feelings, so they should not be blamed for weeping or quarreling, nor should they be distracted. Such behavior is detrimental to the child’s development. The first month of life develops emotional communication. This is through a trusted and familiar person with whom the child has established trust. Normally such a person can be a mother, father, or grandparents. These people with very sensitive child understand the signals and try to come to him for help.

Despite the fact that you cannot speak, your baby understands your “language” and your behavior, which plays a very important role in shaping his personality [3, 1–12].

Babies love watching the face of the trusted person, imitating his mimicry, and listening to the voice. When actions are associated with the relevant words in the mother tongue, the child looks and feels a connection between the action and the word and thus creates another basis for the development of the language. The child through the mimicry and the parent’s way of speaking receives signals of his behavior. When the child begins to point finger, the person next to him should name them and talk to the child about these objects.

If the baby names things with his words, then I believe the person uses it and shows the language of the mother or father relevant words. In this way, the child learns the language naturally. Face eye child

eye means that the adult takes it seriously and put a personal touch [4,174–175].

According to Vicker, researcher and father of a three year old girl key features of behavior passed from parent to temper one child through genes but not necessarily through parental behavior and way of caring for a child. Children model balances the humor of their parents. Even babies mimic the conditions of humor to their parents. In other words, when you laugh, your child will laugh and his brain becomes vulnerable to laughter. If you turn small things into a source of pleasure and say that you are grateful for them, you will be a positive model for your child [5, 23].

Empathy Communication Development Factors

The first empathetic level is to capture the child’s attention and stimulate his desire to stay with us. The child begins to use body language: to laugh, to produce cute and unusual things, to open his arms, to slam his hands, and so on. You are the one who needs to react and show interest in your baby’s actions. All of these are actions that want to send you a message; the hard task of decoding you only you.

- **Leave the child’s field free**

Adulthood affects the way the child interacts. We need to have a receiving behavior, leaving the child the space and time to interact actively without knocking him out with multiple questions.

- **Behave naturally**

The child will not understand if you speak “half” or as the little one speaks. He will think this way of speaking is right and will try to imitate you. Be natural when you talk to your toddler. You do not need to speak with your two-year-old baby as being a baby. If you exaggerate your gestures and change sonic height, your child will certainly imitate you and think that this type of speech is normal.

- **Let us know how to stay silent**

It is difficult to stay in a state of silence, a situation we often encounter with children with language problems. The natural tendency is to fill empty spaces with words, without considering that we are

talking instead of the child. Such behavior blocks your child's communication and increases his insecurity to the surrounding environment.

- **Creating a "safe base"**

Whoever enters into a relationship with the child can create a "base" to help him explore the surrounding environment. As Corsello explains, in his approach to mother-child relationship, even in this case, there can be no valid exploration if the child does not feel safe with the man he supports [6, 87].

- **Support the child's initiative**

Let's give the child the initiative by simplifying the meeting between his activity and the purpose of the adults. In this way the possibility of a good alliance with the child increases. If we will be the one who will take the initiative we will have a greater chance of achieving positive results because we will be interested to stay with us. When we respond to his business, we will help him develop a sense of security.

- **Let go of the egocentric tendency**

The child he teaches with us is a unique being at a crucial moment in his cognitive, linguistic and affective development. Its momentum of development is different from that of adults and a need for adaptation is needed on both sides to have effective communication. An adult must break away from his adult-centric vision and depart to the child's world. To do this, we can help the child and what we know about him.

- **Treat your child as being equal to you**

During conversation with your child you should be the one who adjusts and falls to his level. The toddlers find it difficult to adapt to adults and their world, so they often feel the discomfort. Kneel down or sit next to him to look in the eye as you speak. In this way, let him know that you are interested in what he has to say. [7].

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